CLOSED SHELF

REC'D MAR 1 4 1966

The People's Korea

No. 261 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1966 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

47th Anniv. of March 1 Movement Marked

More Vigorous Struggle Called For to Drive Out U.S. And Japanese Imperialists from South Korea

A Pyongyang city meeting to mark the 47th anniversary of the March 1 Movement was held on Feb. 28, with a large number of working people, leading persons of social organizations, men of arts, journalists, youths and students taking part, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang dated March 1.

The March 1 Movement was the nation-wide, anti-Japanese uprising of the Korean people in 1919 for the freedom and independence of Korea from the Japanese colonial rule.

The platform party at the meeting was formed by Li Hyo Soon, Vice-chairman of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee; Hong Myung Hi, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Li Joo Yun, Vice-premier of the DPRK Cabinet; and many other high-ranking Party and Government leaders.

Kang Ryang Wook's Report

Kang Ryang Wook, Presidium Member of the Fatherland Front and Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

The uprising which was touched off by the mass anti-Japanese demonstrations of 300,000 citizens of Seoul on March 1, 1919, lasted till December that year in over 200 cities and counties of the country with the participation of millions of people.

The March 1 Movement was an eruption of pent-up indignation the Korean people had nourished against the Japanese aggressors and was the patriotic anti-Japanese struggle which left a brilliant footprint on the history of the national liberation struggle of our people.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party which inherited both the time-honored patriotic traditions of the Korean people and brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle, an historic cause of national independence and the construction of a new country, which our people had aspired after for a long time and for which the March 1 uprisers and patriotic forerunners shed their precious blood, has been achieved honorably in the northern part of Korea since the 1945 Liberation.

Nevertheless, the situation in the South is quite opposite to what it is in the North. The U.S. imperialists which set their feet on Korea after Japanese imperialism's surrender, has not only subordinated South Korea as their colony but turned it into a military base and a springboard for aggression on Asia.

Under the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which is a product of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression on the Far East, the Japanese militarists, old enemy of the Korean people, have embarked upon the road to re-invasion of South Korea. Today, the southern part of our fatherland is becoming a dual colony and military base for the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The re-invasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism at the instructions of U.S. imperialism is a grave menace to the independent unification of the fatherland and to the peace of Asia. Despite this, the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are positively following the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, thereby fully revealing their true colours as pro-American and pro-Japanese agents.

The reporter stressed that the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam by the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique glaringly shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are not only the traitorous enemy of the Korean people but also the vicious enemy challenging the national liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people and the oppressed nations of the world.

A scene of the Pyongyang city meeting to mark the 47th anniversary of the March 1 Movement held on Feb. 28

The reporter continued to declare:

In order to get rid of the present miserable situation, the South Korean people must completely wipe out the colonial domination of U.S. imperialism in South Korea and materialize national unification. So long as the U.S. imperialist military occupation of South Korea continues, neither will the South Korean people be relieved from the present misfortunes, nor will the country's unification be materialized.

Today, the unification of the fatherland is the strong desire of the Korean people and it is the supreme task of the nation. In order to achieve the national re-integration, the U.S. imperialist aggressor army must be forced to withdraw from South Korea and the national liberation be realized.

Broad sections of the South Korean people must fight more vigorously to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the country and to regain the right to national sovereignty.

The South Korean people must crush and frustrate every re-invasive machination of the Japanese militarists against South Korea. All the South Korean people must struggle to purge the national traitors who are selling out the southern part of the country off to foreign invaders, and must also fight to establish a genuine government of the people.

Prem. Kim Il Sung Greets Prem. Pham Van Dong

Premier Kim Il Sung on Feb. 28 wired a message of congratulations to Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, on the latter's 60th birthday, according to a Feb. 28 KCNA report.

Greetings to Moroccan King

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Morocco, Premier Kim Il Sung sent on March 1 a message of congratulations to Moulay Hassan II, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, KCNA reported on March 1.

Korean-Chinese Side Sends Letter to NNSC; Raps Continued Arms Build-up by U.N. Command Side

In connection with the fact that of late, the U.S. side is scheming to activate three reserve divisions of the South Korean army into combat units and bring into South Korea new-type combat equipment in exchange for the additional South Korean troop dispatch to South Vietnam, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, on March 3 sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, according to a KCNA report from Kaesong.

Condemning the U.N. Command side's continued, frantic arms reinforcement and preparations for new war provocations in Korea as a flagrant violation of the Preamble and Sub-paragraph 13-D of the Korean Armistice Agreement, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook said in the letter:

This is a most dangerous, criminal act seriously imperiling the basis of the Korean armistice and, furthermore, trampling underfoot peace in Korea and the Far East.

The letter emphasized that the U.N. Command side's arms reinforcement and adventurous scheme for new provocations must be brought to an immediate end for the preservation of the armistice and peace in Korea.

The letter recalled that the Korean-Chinese side sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on Feb. 3, asking it to take necessary measures in connection with the fact that the U.N. Command side had already introduced or was planning to introduce illegally into South Korea "M-48" heavy tanks, high-speed destroyer-transports, 155 mm howitzers and other new-type weapons and combat equipment.

The letter once again asked the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to direct due attention to this act of the U.N. Command side, examine it and take necessary steps.

Repeated U.S. Provocations in Truce Zone Denounced

The 223rd Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on March 3 in Panmunjom at the request of the Korean-Chinese side, according to a KCNA report from Kaesong. At the meeting, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, strongly protested to the U.S. side against a recent provocative act of its personnel in the demilitarized zone.

According to the statement of Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook at the meeting, at around 13 hours five minutes on Feb. 27, nine military personnel of the U.S. side led by an officer intruded into the portion of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone near demarcation marker No. 1039 and used vile language against the civil policemen of the Korean-Chinese side who were on their routine duty.

Far from complying with the tolerant demand of the personnel of the Korean-Chinese side to pull out at once, the intruders wielded weapons and fired their rifles.

Saying that such provocations of the U.S. side would only increase tension in the demilitarized zone and lead to irretrievable serious consequences, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook strongly demanded the U.S. side punish severely all its personnel involved in the firing case and take responsible measures to prevent similar incidents.

20th Educational Aid Funds Sent Here; Brings Total to 4,812,295,000 Yen

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, entrusted by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, remitted to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan 303,570,000 yen in Japanese currency as the 20th educational aid funds and scholarships to help in the democratic, national education of the sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan, KCNA reported on Feb. 28.

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society had sent on 19 occasions 4,508,725,000 yen as the educational aid funds and scholarships for Korean sons and daughters in Japan. The 20th remittance brought the total to 4,812,295,000 yen.

CLOSED SHELF

EDITORIAL

We Condemn Pak Jung Hi Clique for Sending More "ROK" Troops to South Vietnam

Today, the U.S. imperialists are running hog-wild to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam in a desperate bid to extricate themselves from a pretty fix by dragooning South Korean puppet troops and other mercenaries of their satellite countries.

While beating the "peace" drum, the U.S. warmongers have barn-stormed around the world, looking for recruits and asking their puppets to send troops to South Vietnam. In particular, taking advantage of the visits to Southeast Asia of U.S. Vice-president Hubert. H. Humphrey and Pak Jung Hi, the U.S. panjandrums and brasshats have been more unidisguised in their rabid scheme to demand more mercenaries as cannon fodder.

It is by no means fortuitous that the U.S. Administration is intent on demanding more Asians and Australians as cannon fodder.

U.S. imperialism is isolated. It cannot obtain help from its European "allies." It must rely on token help from its very puppets like Pak Jung Hi in South Korea and its servants in the Philippines, Taiwan and Australia.

In addition to this, U.S. imperialism is running short of trained and combat-ready military units. It is running short of supplies. Hanson Baldwin, defence affairs columnist of the New York Times, says that virtually all the combat-ready units in all the United States have been committed and with a few exceptions, no more units will be fully trained and equipped for many months ahead.

No wonder Hubert Humphrey is traveling around the world for the purpose of recruiting cannon fodder.

H. Humphrey who flew to Seoul on Feb. 22, forced the Pak Jung Hi followers to send more South Korean troops to South Vietnam, and currying favour with their master, the Pak bandits decided to increase on a large scale "ROK" troops there in exchange for a small amount of "military aid" from the U.S. to South Korea.

Thus, the Pak Jung Hi clique are repeatedly committing indelible crimes in the history of our country.

We cannot but express burning national indignation at this traitorous act.

As is well known, the Pak Jung Hi clique who sealed last year the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the Japanese Government, are now drawing into South Korea the Japanese militarists and have sent more than 20,000 South Korean youth and middle-aged to South Vietnam, thereby opposing the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for national liberation and unification of the country.

Such an aggressive act against a foreign country has never been done in the long history of our country.

The mortal sin of the Pak Jung Hi stooges is not confined to this. On the instruction of their master, they have perpetrated hair-raising atrocities against the innocent Vietnamese people.

But, against these atrocities, the heroic Vietnamese people are strengthening tit-for-tat struggles as the days go by and as a result, South Korean troops are dying a dog's death as cannon fodder for the U.S. aggressive war.

Because of this disaster, recently the ashes of many South Korean troops are arriving every day at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul, and the cries of curse and grudge are reaching the heavens throughout South Korea.

Despite this, the Pak Jung Hi clique, traitors to the nation, are going to sell out once again many South Korean youths as cannon fodder.

How can we connive at this traitorous act?

Today, the South Korean troops who have been sent to South Vietnam, are leading a miserable life. Owing to the increasing struggles of the Vietnamese people, they are always in fear and trembling, fill uneasy and are subjected to discrimination as cheap mercenaries.

At present, their "salary" is less than that of one-twentieth of the U.S. soldiers and that of one-tenth of the South Vietnamese puppet troops.

Just for this reason, the South Korean people are exploding their pent-up indignation at the towering crimes of the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On Feb. 22, Seoul citizens expressed their anti-U.S. sentiment by hurling rotten apples at Humphrey who arrived in Seoul in an attempt to increase mercenaries, and "ROK" officers cannot repress their national indignation and are asking "Are we fools?" and "Why must we go to South Vietnam and fight for the U.S.?"

Not only that, of late, many South Korean youth and middle-aged and "ROK" soldiers refusing to be taken to South Vietnam, are dodging drafts and deserting the puppet army.

The South Korean people must be more firmly united and wage resolute struggle to drive U.S. imperialism from South Korea, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique, U.S. puppet No 1, and hold in check the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists.

We strongly demand that the Pak Jung Hi clique immediately discontinue the traitorous act and return the already-sent "ROK" soldiers.

U.S. imperialists, take your blood-stained hands off South Vietnam and get out of South Korea at once!

DPRK-China Plan For Cultural Cooperation Signed

The 1967 plan for the implementation of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chinese People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on Feb. 25, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

Korean-Rumanian Cultural Exchange Plan Signed

A working plan for 1966-1967 was signed on March 2 in Pyongyang for implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

USSR Govt. Trade Del. Arrives in DPRK

A USSR Government trade delegation led by I. T. Grishin, Vice-minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang on March 1 by air, a KCNA report from Pyongyang said.

Japanese Government Should Ensure Koreans Here National Education

Appeal to Japanese People

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent on Feb. 22 a letter to the Japanese people in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government is increasing manoeuvres to suppress the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

The letter reads in full as follows:

Dear friends:

I pay respects to you and your organization for your consistent and active efforts for the peace and democracy of Japan.

As you know, at present, some 600,000 Koreans reside in Japan and the overwhelming majority of them are leading a worthy life with the consciousness and pride as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With a firm determination not to make their sons and daughters repeat the misfortunes and tribulations they had ever experienced, the Korean nationals in Japan have built schools on their own and conducted national education in their mother tongue since the August 15 Liberation.

In particular, since CHONGRYUN was founded in 1955, the democratic and national education has made great strides under the care of the fatherland and thanks to the enthusiasm of Korean nationals in Japan and the active support of the Japanese people.

Today, a whole educational system from primary school to university has been set up, and over 40,000 Korean boys and girls are now learning at Korean schools, although more than 30,000 schoolboys and schoolgirls have been repatriated to their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The pupils and students attending the Korean schools of all levels, are learning their mother tongue, the Korean history, geography and culture, leading a hopeful life with the consciousness and pride as citizens of an independent state and deepening international friendship and amity with the broad sections of the Japanese youth and students.

These achievements clearly show the correctness of our democratic and national education.

Despite this, the Japanese authorities not only have denied the Korean nationals in Japan the just right to independent national education, but also repeatedly taken unjustifiable and discriminatory measures against our national education and suppressed it.

By Han Duk Su, Chairman of Central Standing Committee of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

Chairman Han Duk Su

In connection with the enforcement of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and, in particular, the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan," on Feb. 22, the Japanese Government sent an "instruction of the Vice-Minister of Education on the educational problem of Korean nationals in Japan" to the prefectural governors and chairmen of the Prefectural Boards of Education.

This "instruction" of the Japanese Government is intended to impose "assimilation education" upon Korean sons and daughters, to suppress the Korean schools of all levels managed by Koreans themselves, and to refuse to recognize their lawful existence.

Furthermore, the Japanese Government is scheming to pass through the current Diet a "bill on the improvement of irregular school systems and on the setting up of foreigners' school system."

This bill aims at putting new regulations on all the Korean schools in Japan including the schools already authorized as "irregular" and at oppressing the democratic and national education of Korean nationals in Japan, regarding it as a problem of "public order and peace."

This policy of the Japanese Government unlawfully violates the right of a nation to sovereignty and flagrantly infringes upon the just and fundamental right of Korean nationals in Japan to national education.

Therefore, we can by no means tolerate this policy.

That the citizens of an independent state can conduct national education in their mother tongue irrespective of their residence is their fundamental right and is generally accepted as a due right in the light of international practices and in view of the spirit of the World Declaration of Human Rights.

At present, the Japanese Government not only conducts school education in the Japanese language for the sons and daughters of the staff members of Japanese embassies and of the members of Japanese firms in foreign countries, but also permits and protects school education in their own languages by Americans and other foreigners in Japan.

Moreover, in view of the historical circumstances of Korean citizens in Japan who were victims of the Japanese colonial rule in the past, it is very natural that the Japanese Government should ensure Korean citizens in Japan the right to national education.

We have consistently demanded that the Japanese Government respect the historical circumstances of Korean citizens in Japan, international practices, the principles of humanitarianism and the fundamental human rights of Korean citizens in Japan, discontinue the policy of unjustifiable discrimination against and oppression of the democratic and national education conducted independently by ourselves and fully guarantee us the just right to it.

It is our sincere desire that you and your organization which has so far spared no efforts for the development of our democratic and national education will, in future, too, render active cooperation and encouragement to us so that the just right of Korean citizens in Japan to democratic and national education may be ensured.

Rodong Shinmoon Editorial on Military Coup in Ghana:

'Chop Off Talons of U.S. Imperialism'

PYONGYANG, March 3 (KCNA)—Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, in an editorial of Mar. 3, brands the recent military coup d'etat in Ghana as a reactionary coup staged by the U.S. and British imperialists and their placemen.

Follows the full text of the editorial headed "Chop off the talons of U.S. imperialism":

As already reported, a military coup was staged in Ghana on Feb. 24.

Certain Right-wing reactionary forces within the military and police who carried out the coup d'etat and seized the power while President Nkrumah was away on a tour abroad, dissolved the government, the National Assembly and the ruling Convention People's Party and annulled the Constitution.

After forming the "National Liberation Council" with certain reactionary chieftains of the military and police, they have set off a wave of wholesale terror against the ministers of the former government, national assembly members and leaders of different levels of the Convention People's Party, and are arresting, imprisoning and murdering patriots and progressive personages en masse.

The recent coup in Ghana is a reactionary military coup hatched by the U.S. and British imperialists and their placemen. Foreign news agencies disclosed that it had long been planned and that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the British Intelligence Service were directly involved in it.

This indicates that the direct organizers of the military coup in Ghana are the U.S. and British imperialist forces. It is not without reason that the U.S. ruling circles do not bother to conceal their joy over the coup and are talking about "maintaining good relations with the new military leaders" of Ghana.

The military coup in Ghana shows that the U.S. and British imperialists are resorting to the vilest method and stooping to any infamy to throttle the national independence and freedom of Ghana.

As everyone knows, Ghana was the first country to fly the banner of national independence and freedom on the African Continent after World War II, breaking the chains of colonialism through a protracted struggle against the foreign rulers, and a country which has hewed a path of national rejuvenation, pushing aside the persistent maneuverings of the colonialists, old and new, and their lackeys. The Ghanaian people have waged a staunch struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and made a positive contribution to the consolidation of unity of the Asian and African peoples on the common front against imperialism and colonialism.

President Nkrumah has guided all these struggles of the Ghanaian people.

Precisely for this reason, the U.S. and British imperialists have been hostile to Ghana and resorted to all machinations to overthrow the Nkrumah Government and detach this country from the anti-imperialist front. While constantly bringing pressure to bear upon Ghana in all political, economic and diplomatic domains, they smuggled in spies and subversive elements of all hues disguised as "peace corps" or "missionary" and plotted to assassinate government leaders and engaged in anti-government propaganda and subversive intrigues in an attempt to undermine the political and moral unity of the Ghanaian people, sow discord between the government and people and create internal disorder.

Attempts on the life of President Nkrumah and sabotages against the projects of the Volta River Hydropower Plant and Tema Aluminium Factory, which have been uncovered on several occasions in the recent years, are only a few instances.

The recent military coup in Ghana is a product of the criminal plot long hatched by the U.S. and British imperialists.

At the same time, it is part of the open aggressive acts of the imperialists to strangulate the independence and progress of the people of this continent and enslave them again by overthrowing piecemeal those countries and governments which go against their grain.

In recent years the struggle for liberation and freedom has been mounting ever higher in the African Continent and many countries there have been pursuing an independent policy from the anti-imperialist stand point. The U.S.-led imperialists dismayed by the anti-imperialist, independent stand and struggle of the African people have left no stone unturned to arrest this trend and in recent days, in particular, they have been frequently resorting to open subversion and coup. Already before the one in Ghana they had organized coups in many countries of Africa, placing pro-imperialist forces in power.

Such despicable acts of the old and new colonialists are a challenge to the entire African people and the progressive people of the world.

We must heighten vigilance against such a sabotage and subversion of the imperialists, never allow any reactionary coup against the progressive forces but resolutely condemn it and wage a staunch struggle against it.

Broad public circles of Africa and progressive mankind of the world are now denouncing with burning indignation the criminal acts of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

The Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and the National Political Bureau of the Sudan Union of Mali called emergency meetings respectively on Feb. 24 and 25 in connection with the coup in Ghana and issued statements roundly condemning the machinations of the imperialist forces and their agents who staged the coup and voicing firm solidarity with President Nkrumah and the people of Ghana. On Feb. 27, the Arab Socialist Union expressed in a communique the firm belief that the African people will "keep up the struggle for liquidating imperialism of all forms."

This is a manifestation of the adamant resolution and will of the African people to fight to the end for defending justice and national dignity and achieving the sacred cause of the complete liberation and independence of Africa, decidedly shattering all the machinations of the U.S.-led imperialist forces and reactionaries wedded to them.

The Korean people who prize friendship and solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism can never connive at such provocative onslaught of imperialism against the anti-imperialist common front. We resolutely condemn the despicable maneuverings of imperialism and its minions to override national independence and freedom and to alienate Ghana and other African countries from the anti-imperialist front. At the same time, we express firm support for and close solidarity with the Ghanaian people and the people of Africa for their unwavering and unshakable determination to frustrate the counter-revolutionary offensive of the imperialist forces by united strength, heightening vigilance against their intrigues for sabotage and subversion.

The U.S. and other imperialist and colonialist forces, who are losing their aggressive foothold in all parts of the world by the powerful anti-imperialist liberation struggle and isolated and repudiated by the people, are putting up a death-bed struggle everywhere to bring back the "golden age" of colonialism.

The Asian and African peoples and the revolutionary people the world over must keep a watchful eye on the imperialists' cunning and vicious plots and chop off their aggressive talons with united might.

20th Proc. Anniv. of Land Reform Law Feted

PYONGYANG, March 4 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the law on land reform was held on Mar. 4 at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by cooperative farmers from the suburbs, working people and functionaries of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government organs and social organizations in the city.

The platform was taken by Party and Government leaders such as Choi Yong Kun, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup, Hong Myung Hi, Nam Il, Li Joo Yun and Chung Joon Taik; Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the C. C. of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Paik Nam Woon, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; ministers of the Cabinet and other responsible functionaries of the Party and Government organs and social organizations.

Hwang Won Bo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of the Agricultural Working People, made a report at the meeting.

Retrospecting the course traversed by our countryside in the past 20 years, the reporter said: It has been a glorious history in which the Korean Workers' Party has brilliantly solved the complicated and difficult agrarian question by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on the peasant and agricultural problems to the reality of our country.

The reality of our countryside bears witness to the great vitality of the Party's agrarian policy.

In the pre-liberation year 1944, the landlords accounting for only four per cent of the entire peasant households owned 58.2 per cent of the total arable land in our country. Nearly 80 per cent of the peasants were either landless or land-hungry tenants, semi-tenants and hired farm hands.

They were deprived of over 50 per cent or even 70 80 per cent of their harvest as farm rent. They were extorted also through usury debt, forced delivery of grain and scores of kinds of impositions.

The peasants were devoid of any political right and were subjected to inhuman treatment, ignorance and obscuration.

The rural areas were the most important foothold for the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Therefore, it was the basic task of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal, democratic revolution in our country and the first and foremost historic task confronting the Korean communists to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liquidate the feudal land ownership.

The land reform thoroughly carried out by the Korean Workers' Party on the principle of confiscation and distribution of land without compensation following the country's liberation was the fulfilment of this historic and pressing task.

Through the land reform one million hectares of farm land making up 53 per cent of the total arable land was confiscated and distributed to over 70 per cent of all the peasant households.

After underlining the historic significance of the land reform, the reporter dwelt on the achievements and experience gained in the struggle for the socialist cooperativization of rural economy under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

Then, he pointed to the successes made through the endeavours for implementing Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the programmatic document for the socialist rural construction.

The vitality of the land reform thoroughly carried out on 1946 by the Korean Workers' Party bears to fruition in N. Korea. Photo: cooperative farm members in N.Korea who won great successes in increased production battle

Pak Clique Decide to Send 20,000 More Troops to S. Vietnam

The South Korean regime announced on Feb. 28 its decision that an army division and a regimental combat team would be sent to South Vietnam to strengthen the South Korean troops there now serving the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Vietnamese war.

This decision was made at a "Cabinet" session which was called immediately after a top-level meeting held at the Blue House, South Korean "presidential residence."

The "government" decision was referred to the "National Assembly" on March 1 and was approved on the following day. According to the decision, the Pak Jung Hi clique will send a regimental combat team to strengthen the Tiger Division, and another full-scale army division plus supporting units to South Vietnam.

A South Korean young woman bitterly crying before the grave which was recently marked in the memory of her husband killed in Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder in its unlawful war of aggression there

Meanwhile, earlier on Feb. 25, more than two months of hush-hush negotiations between South Korea and the United States came to an end when American commitments were specified to a set of prerequisites which the Pak Jung Hi clique had proposed to the projected large-scale augmentation of "ROK" combat troops in Vietnam. Thus, the way has been paved for the Pak Jung Hi regime to send additional combat-ready troops to the Vietnamese battlefield, with the existing forces of an army division and a Marine brigade there increasing to more than double.

Though the puppet South Korean "Government" was keeping an official blackout veil on the troop reinforcement decision, for fear of inevitable popular opposition, word leaking from various sources said that a regiment would leave for South Vietnam in mid-April, followed by the shipment of a full-size division in July.

In return, the U.S. had promised to step up the "modernization" of the "ROK" armed forces, including the equipment of three army reserve divisions with combat weapons; measures to increase the export of South Korean goods and services to South Vietnam; and more "economic aid" for South Korean industry—(the early use by South Korea of the 150 million dollars "aid" loans to be made available to Korea under an agreement between Pak Jung Hi and U.S. President Johnson and supplementary "aid" loans amounting to 5,000 dollars)—and the suspension of U.S. program to transfer military burdens to South Korea only during the period when "ROK" troops are serving in South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder.

Technically, the additional South Korean troops will be sent at the request of the Saigon Government. However, it was a well-known fact that the South Korean reinforcement had been asked by the U.S. which has been strenuously persuading such allies as Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines into increasing their respective military commitments in the Vietnamese war. A formal letter of the Saigon Government asking for more South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam was delivered to the Pak Jung Hi clique on Feb. 21. The letter reached Seoul just in time for the arrival of U.S. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey in Seoul on Feb. 22 on his second visit in less than eight weeks. Despite Humphrey's denial, it is an open secret that he made a request for more South Korean troops during his stay in Seoul. Following the return of traitor Pak Jung Hi from his Southeast Asian tour (by that time, Humphrey's visit to Seoul was officially announced), the ROK-U.S. negotiations in Seoul made rapid progress so that a final decision by the puppet "Government" might be made on the dispatch of additional "ROK" troops to South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the South Korean "government" decision on the dispatch of additional fighting men to South Vietnam—the only result achieved by Humphrey during his tour of. Asian allies early in February—unveiled the true nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique as the most faithful running-dogs of the U.S. imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's decision to increase the "ROK" troops in South Vietnam is causing among the people daily mounting denunciation of the traitorous clique.

S. Korean Casualties In S. Vietnam Reach Over 1,800

The South Vietnam Liberation Forces and guerrillas wiped out more than 1,800 South Korean puppet troops in the past two months, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

On December 18 of last year, the Liberation Forces knocked out over 100 South Korean troops in Binh Khe district, Binh Dinh Province. Local people's armed forces destroyed 572 South Korean soldiers in Binh Dinh Province from Jan. 9 to 13 of this year.

300,000 S. Korean Workers Back FOEU Workers' Strike

South Korean workers in various domains are keeping up struggles for their right to existence and for democratic rights and the struggles are daily gaining in scope and strength.

According to reports from South Korean capital, Seoul, all the 35,000 workers of the Foreign Organizations Employes Union which offers labour forces to the U.S. military installations in South Korea, decided to call a strike on March 3 for 10 hours in demand of a pay hike, better working conditions and enforcement of a system of progressive discharge allowances. The FOEU also decided that it continue the strike until after March 3 if their demand was not met.

Meanwhile, 300,000 workers in industrial, transportation and overseas transportation domains agreed on Feb. 24 that they should extend active assistance to the 35,000-member FOEU strike, and formed a "central labour dispute guidance committee."

In the meantime, 130 workers at Jinju Station, South Kyungsang Province, went on a strike on Feb. 17 in demand of an increased wage.

The Seoul Bus Drivers Union with a membership of over 6,000 which called a general strike on Feb. 3 in demand of a 40 per cent pay hike for drivers and 860 per cent hike for conductors, threatened on Feb. 18 to resort to a more strong action, including work slowdown, if their demand was not met by the end of February.

About 170 bus drivers and conductors hired at the U.S. Eighth Army started a labour dispute on Feb. 27 in demand of a 50 per cent pay raise and immediate reinstatement of the illegally fired fellow workers.

Furthermore, over 2,000 scavengers in Seoul decided on Feb. 25 to go on a strike by a 99.9 per cent majority vote for the strike, demanding a wage increase.

All the workers under the automobile transportation domain in North Choongchung Province entered on Feb. 20 a labour dispute in demand of a pay raise, improved working conditions and the right to collective bargainings.

One hundred and sixteen South Korean workers hired at Japanese firms in Seoul, who had been conducting a labour dispute for a long time in demand of a 100 pay hike and enforcement of a system of progressive discharge allowances, decided on Feb. 22 to go on a strike, according to a Radio Joongang report.

The 116 workers decided the strik eaction by an 88 per cent majority vote for the strike on the same day.

Struggles are being developed also at Pusan, the southernmost port city of South Korea. According to a Radio Pusan report, more than 200 bus drivers and conductors in Pusan who had been continuing a labour dispute nearly for a month since Jan. 22 in demand of a 100 per cent pay increase, decided to call a strike on Feb. 27 to press for their demand. The strike action was voted for on the same day. The vote turned out to be a 99.5 per cent majority vote in favour for the strike.

Earlier, on Feb. 12, two "ROK" army deserters staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul to protest against the brutal suppression by the Yankees of Korean workers hired by a U.S. army unit in Moonsan, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, on Feb. 5, according to a report of South Korean Radio Dong-a.

At that time, the U.S. MP's bayoneted Korean workers, seriously wounding nine of them.

Prison Terms Sentenced to Patriotic South Korean Students

The Seoul District Court on March 2 sentenced to two-year imprisonment Kim Joong Tai, student of the Literary and Science College of Seoul National University, and another student to one-year imprisonment and one-year suspension of qualification with a stay of execution for two years on charges of "plotting to use explosives."

When the Pak Jung Hi regime was unable to deceive the South Korean people with its old "offenses against the state security," it resorted to the new, nonsensical "plot to use explosives."

The two students participated in the June 24, 1964 student demonstration against the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

South Korean News

Briefs

65,500 Farm Households Suffer from Food Shortage

Some 65,500 households in North Cholla Province of South Korea, 24 per cent of its rural population, had no provisions as of early February, according to a Radio Chunjoo report.

This province is in the Honam Plain which is known from olden times as a rice bowl of Korea.

24,800 S. Koreans Rounded Up in 8 Days

The South Korean Pak Jung Hi fascist military regime is now developing a new desperate drive to arrest and imprison guiltless South Korean inhabitants in an alleged move to "wipe out" the six social evils, including "tax evasion," "illegal brewing" and "secret felling of trees," reports from Seoul said.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist regime allotted a "round-up quota" to each police station for this purpose. Policemen who were mobilized in this "round-up drive," however, are taking a huge number of guiltless people under police custody in an attempt to register "excellent marks in duties" in this campaign, thus causing, as a result, a new "disease" of flagrant infringement upon human rights in South Korea, far from "elimination of social ills."

According to reports, dur-

(Continued on page 5)

3,000 Koreans Hold March 1 Commemoration Meeting in Tokyo

Han Duk Su Calls for Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism And Japanese Militarism

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on March 1 called upon the Korean citizens in Japan to be more vigorous in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, revived under the wing of the U.S. imperialists, so that the aspirations of the 30 million Korean people for a unified Korea might be materialized as early as possible.

He also appealed to them to make more efforts in their struggles to defend their DPRK citizenship and democratic and national rights.

This appeal was made at a meeting held that day by some 3,000 Koreans in Tokyo to commemorate the 47th anniversary of the March 1 Movement (in which Korean people rose up on a nationwide scale against Japanese colonial rulers in 1919, for national independence) and to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee calling on Koreans in Japan to develop a more vigorous struggle against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi group, at the meeting held on March 1 by some 3,000 Korean people in Tokyo in commemoration of the 47th anniversary of the March 1 Movement in which patriotic Korean forefathers rose up in 1919 against Japanese colonial rulers, for the independence of their fatherland

Speaking at the meeting about the historical significance of the March 1 Patriotic Popular Uprising 47 years ago, Chairman Han Duk Su said:

"The cause for which our patriotic forefathers shed their blood 47 years ago has been realized in the northern half of our Republic."

Referring to the present situation in South Korea which, he said, has been converted into a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, with the people there undergoing misfortunes as they were 47 years ago, Chairman Han Duk Su strongly condemned the Japanese militarists for their re-invasion of South Korea and the Pak Jung Hi clique for serving Japanese militarists as their guides.

Speaking at the meeting were also many Japanese guests among whom were: Zentaro Taniguchi, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and Dietman, and Hisao Ishino, Chairman of the Korean Affairs Special Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Diet member.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung. It also adopted a resolution denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique and a letter demanding the Japanese Government guarantee the Koreans in Japan their democratic and national rights.

U.S. Atrocities in South Korea

U.S. G.I. Sets Fire To Civilian House

A Yankee soldier belonging to "A" Company, 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division of the U.S. Army, on Feb. 27 set fire to a civilian house in Woonchon ri, Booknai myun, Ryujoo county, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, burning down two houses, a Seoul Radio report said.

Korean Youth Stabbed by Turks

A South Korean young man on Feb. 27 was beaten savagely by 12 Turkish soldiers and stabbed with a dagger by one of them. Among the 12 Turkish beasts was a non-commissioned officer belonging to the 16th Turkish Company in South Korea.

The incident occurred at around 3:00 p.m. that day in a bus which was on its way to Seoul from Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province.

Unable to suppress his indignation at the Turkish soldiers who were fooling his fellow countrymen in the bus, the victim, called Shin, demanded the Turks keep quiet, when the soldiers suddenly started beating him to a jelly. While he was being beaten, one of the soldiers stabbed the young man in the abdomen with his dagger, thus seriously wounding him.

Another Korean young man, a certain Kim, who tried to separate the Turkish beasts from his compatriot, was also brutally fisted. He was robbed of his wrist-watch by them. Five window-panes of the bus were broken.

U.S. Plane Strafes South Koreans

Earlier, on Feb. 13, a U.S. plane strafed South Korean inhabitants in Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, seriously wounding one of them, according to press reports from South Korea.

The South Koreans were picking up scrap iron at the basin of the Rimjin River running through the county, when a U.S. plane on patrol duty at around 10:00 a.m. that day suddenly started machine-gunning the scrap-iron pickers. Alarmed by the sudden attack, the South Koreans tried to hide themselves, but one of them, Kang by name, was left behind as he had been shot through his leg.

Later, four of them, including the victim, were arrested by Yankee soldiers.

Increasing Mass Violence Cases Against Koreans in Japan

Three cases of mass violence occurred one after another in Tokyo on Feb. 3, in which a group of delinquent Japanese senior high schoolboys beat Korean high schoolboys to a jelly, seriously injuring many of them.

At around 5:00 p.m. that day, Pak Yung Shin and three other boys of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo, were on their way from their school to the house of Rim Sung Il, one of the four boys, where they were to study together. When they arrived at Shin-Okubo Station on the Chuo Line of the Japanese National Railway, a Japanese higher schoolboy suddenly showed up before them, and asked one of them, Pak Yung Shin, to follow him, saying: "I have something to speak to you."

Feeling uneasy at the thought that some trouble might happen between their classmate and the Japanese boy, the three Koreans soon began trailing after them. Shortly later, they found their classmate encircled on all sides by four delinquent Japanese students who were intimidating him. The three Korean students tried to break through the besiege, afraid that a quarrel would flare up between the two sides, when another group of Japanese students, some 30 in all, who had apparently been watching the scene behind a nearby building, arrived to join the four Japanese hooligans and suddenly fell upon the Korean students, giving kicks and cuffs to them at random, with clubs and bottles in their hands.

Seriously injured on the heads, backs and hands, the four Korean boys were taken to the nearby Yoyogi Hospital by Korean passers-by. Rim Sung Il, who was most heavily injured, had not recovered consciousness all the way before he was hospitalized. A slash he received in the interior of his mouth was closed with five stitches. A hospital doctor said that the victims' injuries require at least some 10 to 30 days of medical treatment.

At a report, policemen arrived at the spot of mass violence, but it was only after 7:00 p.m. when the Japanese hooligans had already disappeared.

Meanwhile, two similar incidents in which delinquent Japanese students employed mass violence against Korean students, occurred also that day in Tokyo. One of them occurred at around 5:00 p.m. in an underground passage of Shinagawa Station in Tokyo when two Korean students, on their way home from school, were suddenly encircled and beaten brutally by a group of some 15 depraved Japanese students of a senior high school. The two Korean students were Kim Gyung Woon and Chung Yong Woon, both of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo.

The other occurred at around 7:00 p.m. on an alley near Shinjuku Station, Tokyo, when Chung Yung Joon and four other Korean students of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo were beaten savagely by some 20 delinquent senior high schoolboys who were joined in later by another group of some 30 Japanese students.

Most seriously injured, Chung Yung Joon was cut in the face some 10 centimetres long.

It was learned later that among the Japanese students, there were not a few non-student hooligans who were aiding and abetting the fighting Japanese students, shouting now and then: "Any Korean, whatever he may be, shall be torn to pieces!" or "Let's revenge ourselves on Koreans!"

Despite strong protest by leaders of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and teachers and students of the Korean school, as well as by ordinary Korean citizens in Tokyo, the Japanese police has so far been very insincere in taking any appropriate measures to prevent the recurrence of similar disgraceful cases in the future, while leaving, more often than not, the criminals unarrested.

Korean Youth Killed

Meanwhile, earlier on Feb. 5, Korean youth Chung Yoon Ryul (28) was killed by Japanese hooligans in Kusatsu-machi, Azuma county, Gumma Prefecture, Japan. He was knifed in the chest, neck, abdomen and forehead on a roadside.

The Gumma Prefectural Headquarters of CHONGRYUN formed a committee to investigate the case and demanded Japanese police punish the criminals.

Meanwhile, 13 prefectural democratic organizations have organized a joint investigation group and started to probe into the murder case.

Joint Fact-Finding Investigation Conducted

The Japan-Korea Association, the (Japan) Association for the Defense of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan and the Japan-Korea Council on the National Education Problem conducted on Feb. 25 a joint fact-finding investigation into these criminal cases which occurred on Feb. 23, one after another, in Tokyo.

After the fact-finding investigation, the representatives of the Japanese organizations issued a statement in which they said:

"There are all the signs that show that these incidents of mass violence were by no means accidental, but premeditated. These incidents are the more serious when we take into consideration the fact that they occurred just at a time when Japanese reactionaries were becoming more undisguised than before in their efforts to militarize Japanese education. There is hardly any doubt that the recent incidents were plotted by a group of Japanese right-wing elements with a view to destroying Koreans' democratic and national education in this country."

——Briefs——

ing eight days from Feb. 16 alone, about 24,800 guiltless people were arrested and held under police custody.

Fire Leaves 3,000 Homeless

A big fire broke out in Jinjoo, South Kyungsang Province, South Korea, on the night of Feb. 6, burning down 570 houses and shops and rendering some 3,000 people homeless, according to a report of South Korean Radio Joongang.

Fifty people were injured, and materials damaged were estimated at 1,200 million won.

Korean Women Reliable Socialist Builders

March 8 this year falls on the 56th anniversary of the International Women's Day.

The women of our Republic are warmly observing this memorial day in the midst of the great upsurge of the patriotic zeal of the people for fulfilling the Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

As proud masters of the country, our women are fully displaying their creative energy and talent in the political, economic and cultural domains, thereby playing a reliable role in the struggle for socialist construction and the unification of the country.

Those who were born into the families of serfs in the past, today deliver splendid speeches on the rostrum of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Tens of thousands of women have become, under the prospering socialist system, members of the Adademy, professors, engineers, doctors or specialists.

A large number of our women are serving their country, in responsible positions, or as deputies to the SPA and other power organs of all levels, or as managerial chairmen of co-operative farms, or as chief engineers.

Labor heroines, renovators, educaters have been produced in great numbers from among our women.

However, the freedom and happiness that North Korean women are enjoying today, have not been won of their own accord. To champion the cause of women, the Korean communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung fought heroically against Japanese imperialism.

Just after the August 15 Liberation, the Korean Workers' Party ensured the equality of both sexes by law and provided women with all conditions for enjoying equality with men.

The state directs all solicitude to women engaged in public work.

Working women as well as women members of co-operative farms are ensured annually with two-week paid holidays and 77-day paid maternity leaves.

Public service facilities have also been set up everywhere to relieve working women of household drudgery.

Now, our women have acknowledged, through their actual life, how much they owe to the Party, to the socialist system.

In the bosom of our prospering socialist mother country, where education and medical care are free to all, our women are leading a decent life in housekeeping and in bringing up their children, and are actively taking part in social life, filled with hopes and optimism for the future.

In the following, we will see, in figures, the improved social and economic positions of North Korean wemen.

* Some 25,480 are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and other power organs of various levels.

* Women workers account for 48 per cent of all the workers engaged in the national economy. Particularly they hold 83 per cent in the spinning industry, 68 per cent in commerce and 76 per cent in the field of health and hygiene.

* Over 47,000 received state decorations. Among them 63 won the Titles of Heroine of the Republic or the Titles of Labor Heroine.

* Over 700 are Merited Miners, Merited Breeders, Merited Teachers, People's Actresses, Merited Actresses, or Merited Sportswomen.

* Over 70,000 are masters of science, engineers, assistant engineers, technicians, specialists or university and college teachers.

* State creches number some 7,000 and kindergartens some 5,840.

In the northern half of our Republic, some 35,000 women have graduated from various universities since Aug. 15 Liberation, 1945. Women doctors, members of the Academy, engineers and specialists, who are taking active part in every field of the national economy, are estimated at upward of 70,000. (Photo) Engineers Kim Sook Myung (L) and Jung Woon Sook engaged in studies at the Power Science Design Research Institute under Cabinet General Statistical Board

Conductresses in Pyongyang

By **Li Ryul**

The other day I had a pleasant chat with Mr. Choi, Assistant manager of a bus company, who came to see me after a long separation. Our acquaintance is of long standing since those days in Japan. As it happened, our conversation came to the topics of bus conductresses in Pyongyang.

According to his account, the conductresses, most of them over 17 years of age, are single and are graduates from middle schools or from those of higher grade. They work on three 8-hour shifts. Their working hours in each shift are: 1) from 6:00 to 14:00, 2) from 14:00 to 22:00 and 3) from 22:00 to 6:00, the next morning.

The state supplies them, besides their salaries, with two suits of uniforms, an overcoat, two pairs of shoes, a cap, a muffler, gloves, underwear, etc.

As for their social security, they have 20-day paid holidays in a year, and the state bears all expenses for their stay at sanatoria and rest houses.

As all medical treatment is free in our country, it is needless to say that they can enjoy complete medical care when they become ill.

There is a higher technical school in each bus company, and they can receive education as they wish. The qualification they aquire by attending this school is as equal as that from an ordinary school.

The conductresses' term of service is set at 3-4 years. Perhaps this term has been fixed for the purpose of protecting women's health. Of those who quit their job, some go to schools of higher grade, some look for other jobs and others get married.

In 3-4 years of the service, they make a nice amount of savings, and they say they need not worry about expenditures for marriage.

Also, there is a dormitory with complete facilities in the company.

Only one-fourth of their salaries will do for all the monthly expenditures, including their room, food expenses and the like.

While listening to him, I recollected an article of the South Korean daily Kookje Shinbo reporting on the miserable situation of conductresses in Pusan: Bus conductresses in Pusan work 18 hours a day, from 5:00 in the morning till 11:00 at night. And yet they get only 30 won a day. Considering the fact that a packet of cigarettes of a secondary grade now costs 25 won in South Korea, their daily pay is indeed a mere modicum.

N. Korean Team Ready for World Soccer Cup Finals

The training of the Korean Football Team has come into its own with the advent of the spring thaw. The team members are fulfilling their daily training program, both physical and technical, for the coming world football championships.

Their physical condition and spiritual stance are very fine. Among them are Rim Joong Sun, Pak Doo Il and Han Bong Jin who gave a good account of themselves in the games with the Australian eleven in Pnom-Penh last year.

The coaches are giving scientific guidance to the players, taking into consideration their zeal for training. They are directing much attention to beefing up team work by drawing on the experience of the players and turning to account their physical conditions.

Coach Myung Re Hyun said that the team was pulling its weight on training and tactical preparations because it would encounter formidable opponents. In the group competition the Korean team would play against the footballers of the Soviet Union, Chile and Italy, rivals unfamiliar to us.

The success made by our footballers in the past international games are attributed to intensive training and careful tactical preparations for taking the initiative in the game.

We are sure that physical and technical trimming will pay off in London, the coach added.

Patriotic Writer SHIN CHAI HO

Shin Chai Ho

Feb. 21 is the 30th anniversary of the death of Shin Chai Ho (1880-1936), outstanding patriotic literary man and political figure of Korea.

He exposed the treachery of the then rulers and pro-Japanese elements and the aggressive manoeuvres of Japanese imperialism, writing in the newspaper, "Hwangsung Shinbo" and "Daihan Maiil Shinbo" early in the 20th century when the bourgeois national movement spread all over Korea.

He organized the "New People's Association," a patriotic underground organization, and launched political activity for the restoration of national sovereignty.

The literary works of Shin Chai Ho are still loved today by working people.

Among them are a number of historical novels, fantastic novels such as "Sky in dream" and "Fierce battle of dragons," and political essays and poems.

Shin Chai Ho died in a Japanese imperialist prison in 1936.

A gathering was held on the memorial day at the Chullima House of Culture to commemorate his death anniversary under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union and the Academy of Social Sciences.

What Information Do You Have on Korea?

Three forms were laid down: the first form was the permanent mutual aid team where work was done jointly; the second form was the semi-socialist one where land was pooled for common cultivation and the size of the incomes depended on the amount of work done and the land invested; and the third form was the socialist one where land and production tools were pooled and incomes were distributed only according to work done. The policy followed in determining the scale of co-operative farms was "to begin with a small-scale one and then gradually expand it into a bigger one." According to this policy, in the early days co-operative farms comprised 40-100 peasant households each. But as the movement grew and experience accumulated, this size was inadequate to cope with the further gowth of the agricultural productive forces. Towards the end of 1958, that is, after the completion of the agricultural co-operation, the merger of co-operative farms was carried out. One cooperative was established in each *ri* (the lowest administrative unit), with the chairman of the *ri* People's Committee concurrently holding the post of chairman of the management board. The co-operative farms came to embrace about 300 peasant households and 500 *jungbo* (1 *jungbo* is about 1 hectare) of arable land each on an average.

The agricultural co-operative movement went hand in hand with the socialist transformation of handicrafts, capitalist trade and industry.

In our country, socialist trasformation of handicrafts started in the prewar year 1947.

But the handicrafts suffered heavy damage in the war and became more fragmentized.

(To Be Continued)

The People's Korea

Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea